

WIKIPEDIA

# Jay Inslee

**Jay Robert Inslee** (/*ɪnzli:/; born February 9, 1951) is an American politician who has served as the governor of Washington since 2013. A member of the Democratic Party, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1993 to 1995 and from 1999 to 2012 and was a presidential candidate in the 2020 election.*

Born and raised in Seattle, Inslee graduated from the University of Washington and Willamette University College of Law. He served in the Washington House of Representatives from 1989 to 1993. In 1992, Inslee was elected to represent Washington's 4th congressional district, based around Central Washington, in the U.S. House of Representatives. Defeated for reelection in 1994, Inslee briefly returned to private legal practice. He made his first run for governor of Washington in 1996, coming in fifth in the blanket primary ahead of the general election, which was won by Democrat Gary Locke. Inslee then served as regional director for the United States Department of Health and Human Services under President Bill Clinton.

Inslee returned to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1999, this time for Washington's 1st congressional district. The new district included Seattle's northern suburbs in King County, Snohomish County, and Kitsap County. He was reelected six times before announcing that he would make another run for the governorship in the 2012 election. He resigned from Congress to focus on his campaign. He defeated Republican Rob McKenna, the Attorney General of Washington. Inslee was reelected to a second term in 2016, defeating Republican Seattle Port Commissioner Bill Bryant, 54% to 46%. Inslee served as chair of the Democratic Governors Association for the 2018 election cycle.

As governor, Inslee has emphasized climate change, education and drug policy reform. He has garnered national attention for his critiques of President Donald Trump. Inslee, State Attorney General Bob Ferguson and State Solicitor General Noah Purcell sued the Trump administration over Executive Order 13769, which halted travel for 90 days from seven Muslim-majority countries and imposed a total ban on Syrian refugees entering the United States. The case, *Washington v. Trump*, led to the order being blocked by the courts, and other executive orders later superseded it.

Inslee was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in the 2020 election, launching his campaign on March 1, 2019. He suspended his campaign on



**Jay Inslee**

**23rd Governor of Washington**

**Incumbent**

**Assumed office**

January 16, 2013

**Lieutenant** Brad Owen

Cyrus Habib

**Preceded by** Christine Gregoire

**Member of the  
U.S. House of Representatives  
from Washington's 1st district**

**In office**

January 3, 1999 – March 20, 2012

**Preceded by** Rick White

**Succeeded by** Suzan DelBene

**Member of the  
U.S. House of Representatives  
from Washington's 4th district**

**In office**

January 3, 1993 – January 3, 1995

**Preceded by** Sid Morrison

**Succeeded by** Doc Hastings

**Member of the  
Washington House of  
Representatives  
from the 14th district**

August 21, citing extremely low poll numbers. The next day, Inslee announced his intention to seek a third term as governor in the 2020 election.

## Contents

### Early life, education, and legal career

#### Washington House of Representatives (1989–1993)

[Elections](#)

[Tenure](#)

[Committee assignments](#)

#### Congress (1993–1995)

[Elections](#)

[Tenure](#)

[Committee assignments](#)

#### Inter-congressional years (1995–1999)

[1996 gubernatorial election](#)

#### Congress (1999–2012)

[Elections](#)

[Tenure](#)

[Committee assignments](#)

[Caucus memberships](#)

#### Governor of Washington (2013–present)

[2012 gubernatorial election](#)

[2016 gubernatorial election](#)

[2020 gubernatorial election](#)

[First term: 2013–2017](#)

[Second term: 2017–present](#)

#### 2020 presidential campaign

##### Electoral history

##### Works

##### References

##### External links

## In office

January 9, 1989 – January 11, 1993

Preceded by Jim Lewis

Succeeded by Dave Lemmon

### Personal details

**Born** Jay Robert Inslee  
February 9, 1951  
Seattle, Washington,  
U.S.

**Political party** Democratic

**Spouse(s)** Trudi Tindall (m. 1972)

**Children** 3

**Residence** Governor's Mansion

**Education** University of  
Washington (BA)  
Willamette University  
(JD)

**Website** [Government website](http://governor.wa.gov)  
(<http://governor.wa.gov>)

## Early life, education, and legal career

Jay Robert Inslee was born February 9, 1951 in Seattle, Washington, the oldest of three sons of Adele A. (née Brown; d. 2007) and Frank E. Inslee (1926–2014). His mother worked as a sales clerk at Sears. His father was a well-known high school counselor and football coach, teaching at [Tenino High School](#), [Garfield High School](#) and [Chief Sealth High School](#). Frank Inslee later became the athletic director for Seattle Public Schools. Inslee is a fifth-generation Washingtonian.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Inslee describes his family as being of English and Welsh descent.<sup>[3]</sup>

Inslee attended Seattle's Ingraham High School, where he was an honor-roll student and star athlete, graduating in 1969. He played center on his high school basketball team and was also the starting quarterback on his football team.<sup>[4]</sup> Inslee's interest in environmental issues originated at an early age, with his parents leading groups of high school students on trips cleaning Mount Rainier. He met his future wife, Trudi Tindall, at Ingraham during his sophomore year. Graduating at the height of the Vietnam War, Inslee received student deferments from the draft.<sup>[2][1][5]</sup>

Inslee began college at Stanford University, where he initially intended on studying medicine. After a year, he was forced to drop out because he was unable to get a scholarship.<sup>[4]</sup> He returned home and, living in his parents' basement, attended the University of Washington. He earned a Bachelor of Arts in economics in 1973. He then attended Willamette University School of Law, earning a Juris Doctor in 1976.<sup>[2][5]</sup>

Inslee and his wife were married on August 27, 1972, and have three sons: Jack, Connor, and Joseph.<sup>[2][6]</sup> After Inslee finished law school, they moved to Selah, Washington. Inslee joined the law firm Peters, Schmalz, Leadon & Fowler, working as a city prosecutor.<sup>[7]</sup> He practiced in Selah for 10 years. He first became politically active in 1985, while advocating for the construction of a new high school. The experience sparked Inslee's interest in politics, emboldening him to run for political office.<sup>[2][8]</sup>

## Washington House of Representatives (1989–1993)

---

### Elections

Inslee ran for the Washington House of Representatives in 1988 after incumbent Republican State Representative Jim Lewis left office.<sup>[9]</sup> His opponent, Lynn Carmichael, was the former mayor of Yakima and considered the front-runner in the race. Inslee also struggled to balance his more progressive ideology with the conservative leanings of Central Washington. His campaign attempted to rectify this by emphasizing his rural upbringing and legal experience supporting local average people, farms and businesses. The Washington State Trial Lawyers Association became Inslee's biggest contributor.<sup>[7]</sup>

When presented with a potential state budget surplus, Inslee called for a tax cut for the middle class, which Carmichael called irresponsible. Inslee claimed Carmichael had supported a sales tax, which she denied. Inslee was an energetic and active campaigner, benefiting from retail politics.<sup>[7]</sup>

In the blanket primary, Carmichael ranked first with 43% and Inslee ranked second with 40%. Republican Glen Blomgren ranked third with 17%.<sup>[10]</sup> In the general election, Inslee defeated Carmichael 52%–48%.<sup>[11]</sup> In 1990, Inslee was reelected with 62% of the vote against Republican Ted Mellotte.<sup>[12]</sup>

### Tenure

In the Washington state legislature, Inslee pursued a bill to provide initial funding to build five branch campuses of the Washington State University system. Although the bill failed, his tenacity made an impression on House Speaker Joe King, who said: "He's not afraid to incur the wrath of the speaker or the caucus."<sup>[13]</sup> Inslee also focused on preventing steroid usage among high school athletes and pushed for a bill requiring all drivers to carry auto insurance.<sup>[4]</sup> In 1991, he voted for a bill that required the state to devise a cost-effective energy strategy and state agencies and school districts to pursue and maintain energy-efficient operations.<sup>[14]</sup>

## Committee assignments

Inslee served on the Higher Education and Housing Committees.<sup>[15][16]</sup>

## Congress (1993–1995)

---

### Elections

#### 1992

In 1992, six-term incumbent U.S. Representative Sid Morrison chose not to run for reelection representing Washington's 4th congressional district, instead mounting a campaign for governor. Morrison was a popular moderate Republican incumbent who was considered successful and well-liked in the Democratic-controlled Congress.<sup>[17]</sup> Despite initially declining to run, Inslee launched a campaign for the open Congressional seat, based in the central-eastern part of the state. His home area of the district, anchored by Yakima, is relatively rural and agriculture-based, while the southeastern part is more focused on research and nuclear waste disposal, anchored by the Tri-Cities. Inslee defeated a favored state senator to win the Democratic primary by 1%. Despite the district's conservative lean, Inslee won the general election in an extremely close race.<sup>[4][18]</sup>



Inslee during the 103rd Congress

#### 1994

He lost his bid for reelection in the Republican Revolution of 1994 in a rematch against his 1992 opponent, Doc Hastings. Inslee attributed his 1994 defeat in large part to his vote for the Federal Assault Weapons Ban.<sup>[19]</sup>

### Tenure

In Congress, Inslee passed the Yakima River Enhancement Act,<sup>[20]</sup> a bill long held up in Congress, by brokering a breakthrough with irrigators and wildlife advocates. He also helped to open Japanese markets to American apples and to fund and oversee the nation's biggest nuclear waste site at the Hanford Nuclear Reservation near Richland, Washington.<sup>[21][22]</sup>

### Committee assignments

- United States House Committee on Agriculture
- United States House Committee on Science, Space and Technology<sup>[23]</sup>

## Inter-congressional years (1995–1999)

---

Inslee moved to Bainbridge Island, a suburb of Seattle, and briefly resumed the practice of law.<sup>[4]</sup>

### 1996 gubernatorial election

Inslee ran for governor of Washington in 1996, losing in the blanket primary. Democratic King County Executive and former State Representative Gary Locke ranked first with 24% of the vote. Democratic Mayor of Seattle Norm Rice ranked second with 18%, but did not qualify for the general election. Republican State Senator Ellen Craswell ranked third with 15%, and became the Republican candidate in the general election. Republican State Senator and Senate Majority Leader Dale Foreman ranked fourth with 13%. Inslee ranked fifth with 10%. No other candidate on the ballot received double digits.<sup>[24]</sup>

After his failed gubernatorial bid, Inslee was appointed regional director for the United States Department of Health and Human Services by then-President Bill Clinton.<sup>[25]</sup>

## Congress (1999–2012)

---

### Elections

Inslee ran again for Congress in 1998, this time in the 1st congressional district against two-term incumbent Rick White. His campaign attracted national attention when he became the first Democratic candidate to air television ads attacking his opponent and the Republican congressional leadership for the Lewinsky scandal.<sup>[26][27]</sup> Inslee won with 49.8% of the vote to White's 44.1%; he had an unintentional assist in his successful return by the conservative third-party candidacy of Bruce Craswell, husband of 1996 GOP gubernatorial nominee Ellen Craswell.<sup>[28][29]</sup>

Inslee was reelected six times. In 2000, he defeated State Senate Minority Leader Dan McDonald in 2000 with 54.6% of the vote. In 2002, Inslee defeated former state representative Joe Marine with 55.6% of the vote after the district was made more Democratic by redistricting. He never faced another contest that close, and was reelected three more times with over 60% of the vote.<sup>[30][31]</sup>

In July 2003, after Gary Locke announced he would not seek a third term as Washington's governor, Inslee briefly flirted with a gubernatorial bid before deciding to remain in Congress.<sup>[32]</sup>

During the 2009–10 campaign cycle, Inslee raised \$1,140,025. In data compiled for the period 2005 to 2007 and excluding individual contributions of less than \$200, 64 percent of Inslee's donations were from outside the state of Washington and 86 percent came from outside his district (compared to 79 percent for the average House member). 43 percent of Inslee's donations came from Washington, D.C., Virginia and Maryland. The largest interests funding Inslee's campaign were pharmaceutical and health-related companies, lawyers and law firms, and high-tech companies.<sup>[33][34]</sup>

In 2010 he won by a 15-point margin, with 57.67% of the votes cast in his favor.<sup>[34]</sup>

### Tenure

As a member of the centrist New Democrat Coalition, Inslee accumulated expertise on high-tech issues and vocally supported policies combating climate change.<sup>[35][36]</sup>

Inslee was awarded a "Friend of the National Parks" award by the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) in 2001 for his support of legislation protecting the integrity and quality of the National Park System.<sup>[37]</sup>

Inslee was "one of Congress's most ardent advocates of strong action to combat global warming," according to *The New York Times*.<sup>[38]</sup> He was the first public figure to propose an Apollo-like energy program, in an opinion editorial in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* on December 19, 2002 and a series of similar pieces in other publications.<sup>[39]</sup> Inslee co-authored *Apollo's Fire: Igniting America's Clean Energy Economy*, in which he argues that through improved federal policies the United States can wean itself off foreign oil and fossil fuel, create millions of green-collar jobs, and stop global warming. He has been a prominent supporter of the Apollo Alliance.<sup>[40]</sup> Inslee strongly believes the Environmental Protection Agency should remain authorized to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. In a 2011 House hearing on the Energy Tax Prevention Act, he said Republicans have "an allergy to science and scientists" during a discussion of whether the regulation of greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act should remain in place following a controversial court finding on the issue.<sup>[41]</sup>



Jay Inslee and his wife Trudi Inslee met with the Dalai Lama in 2008.

Inslee was an outspoken critic of the George W. Bush administration's 2003 invasion of Iraq. On July 31, 2007, he introduced legislation calling for an inquiry to determine whether then United States Attorney General Alberto Gonzales should be impeached. Gonzales eventually resigned.<sup>[42]</sup>

Still an avid basketball player and fan, Inslee identified as a member of "Hoopaholics", a charity group dedicated to "treatment of old guys addicted to basketball and who can no longer jump", as Inslee has often joked.<sup>[43]</sup> In October 2009, he played basketball at the White House in a series of games featuring members of Congress on one team and members of the administration, including President Obama, on the other.<sup>[44]</sup>

Inslee voted for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the federal health care law.<sup>[45]</sup>

In 2011, Inslee voted in favor of authorizing the use of U.S. armed forces in the 2011 Libyan civil war and against limiting the use of funds to support NATO's 2011 military intervention in Libya.<sup>[46]</sup>

Inslee was once touted as a candidate for United States Secretary of the Interior and for United States Secretary of Energy during the Presidential transition of Barack Obama.<sup>[47][48]</sup>

On March 20, 2012, Inslee left Congress to focus on his campaign for governor of Washington.<sup>[49]</sup>

## Committee assignments

- United States House Committee on Energy and Commerce
  - United States House Energy Subcommittee on Energy and Power

## Caucus memberships

- Congressional Friends of Animals Caucus
- Congressional Internet Caucus
- House Medicare and Medicaid Fairness Caucus
- House Oceans Caucus
- United States Congressional International Conservation Caucus
- Congressional Arts Caucus

- Sustainable Energy and Environment Coalition

## Governor of Washington (2013–present)

---

### 2012 gubernatorial election

On June 27, 2011, Inslee announced his candidacy for governor of Washington.<sup>[50]</sup> His campaign focused on job creation, outlining dozens of proposals to increase job growth in clean energy, the aerospace industry, and biotechnology. He also supported a ballot measure to legalize gay marriage, which passed, and opposed tax increases.<sup>[51]</sup> He won election with 51% of the vote, a three-point margin over his Republican opponent, Rob McKenna.<sup>[52]</sup>

### 2016 gubernatorial election

In December 2015, Inslee announced on Washington's public affairs TV channel TVW that he would run for a second term as governor. He emphasized increased spending on transportation and education as his primary first-term accomplishment, though he had struggled to work with the Republican-controlled Majority Coalition Caucus in the State Senate.<sup>[53]</sup>

In the general election Inslee faced former Port of Seattle Commissioner Bill Bryant. The primary issues of the campaign were climate change, job creation, minimum wage, and capital gains taxes. Inslee far outraised Bryant,<sup>[54][53][55]</sup> and was reelected in November with 54% of the vote.<sup>[54][56][55]</sup>

### 2020 gubernatorial election

On March 1, 2019, Inslee announced he would run for president, but kept open the possibility of running for a third term if his presidential campaign failed. Several potential Democratic gubernatorial candidates, including state Attorney General Bob Ferguson, Commissioner of Public Lands Hilary Franz, and King County Executive Dow Constantine, were all waiting to announce campaigns until Inslee made his decision.<sup>[57]</sup> As Inslee's presidential campaign failed to gain traction during the summer of 2019, he was pressured to drop out and make his gubernatorial plans clear to the other potential candidates.<sup>[58]</sup> On August 21, 2019, Inslee dropped out of the presidential campaign and announced the next day he would run for reelection as governor.<sup>[59][60][61]</sup>

As of January 2020, Inslee's major opponents in the election are State Senator Phil Fortunato; Republic, Washington police chief Loren Culp; and former Bothell mayor Joshua Freed.<sup>[62][63]</sup>

### First term: 2013–2017

During the 2013 session, the legislature failed to create a fiscal budget plan during the initial session, and Inslee was forced to call two special sessions to provide time for a budget to be created. The Republican-controlled Senate and Democratic-controlled House each passed its own budget and could not agree on one.<sup>[64]</sup> Finally, in June 2013, Inslee signed a \$33.6 billion budget to which both houses had agreed as a compromise. The budget increased funding for education by \$1 billion. It also adjusted property taxes and tax breaks in order to increase state revenue by \$1 billion.<sup>[65]</sup>

On June 13, 2013, Inslee signed an additional estate tax into law. The tax had bipartisan support, and passed the Senate, 30–19.<sup>[66]</sup>



Inslee giving a speech regarding Boeing in May 2013

In December 2013, Inslee was elected to serve as finance chair of the Democratic Governors Association.<sup>[67]</sup>

In January 2014, Inslee gave a speech commanding machinists who voted to renew Boeing's contract with Seattle area union employees, allowing the company to build its Boeing 777x aircraft in Everett. He said the contract would bring Washington to a new industrial plateau and be a turning point for Washington jobs:

These jobs are in the thousands and it is not only on the 777X, the first model of the 777X, but all the subsequent derivative models as well.

The plan was to prevent Boeing from building part of the aircraft in Washington and part of it elsewhere, as they did with the Boeing 787, which was partially constructed in South Carolina.<sup>[68][69]</sup>

On February 11, 2014, Inslee announced a moratorium on executions in Washington:

There have been too many doubts raised about capital punishment, there are too many flaws in this system today. There is too much at stake to accept an imperfect system.

Inslee cited the high cost of pursuing the death penalty, the randomness with which it is sought, and the lack of evidence that it is a deterrent.<sup>[70][71]</sup>

## Second term: 2017–present

Inslee began his second term in January 2017, proposing full funding of state education (in compliance with the McCleary decision) and addressing mental health needs while also raising worker pay.<sup>[72]</sup> After newly inaugurated President Donald Trump signed an executive order on January 27 banning people from seven Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States, Inslee and Attorney General Bob Ferguson announced their intention to sue Trump, alleging his order was unconstitutional. The civil action, *Washington v. Trump*, was filed on January 30 and on February 3 successfully earned a temporary restraining order to forbid federal enforcement of some of the ban's provisions.<sup>[73][74]</sup> An appeal and request to stay filed by the federal government was subsequently denied by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Inslee and Ferguson declared victory over Trump on February 16, after his administration announced it would revise the travel ban to comply with the court decisions.<sup>[75]</sup> Inslee garnered national media attention during the lawsuit.<sup>[76]</sup>

During the 2017 legislative session, the Washington State Legislature failed to pass a state operating budget by the end of its regular session on April 25, so Inslee called for a 30-day special session. The legislature again failed to pass a budget during that session, forcing Inslee to call a third one, beginning

June 22. As the state's fiscal year ends on June 30, a partial government shutdown was feared.<sup>[77]</sup> Conflict over resource allocation between rural areas and urban areas was a major reason for the impasse. The State Senate passed a budget on June 30 and Inslee signed it into law shortly after 11 pm. Its specifics were still being released several hours after it was enacted. Lawmakers critiqued the haste with which the budget was considered and passed, having received the 616-page document only that day.<sup>[78]</sup> By the end of the third session on July 20, the legislature had still failed to pass a capital budget concerning long-term goals and improvements.<sup>[79]</sup> This was the third time during Inslee's tenure the state's budget was passed in the last week of the legislative session.<sup>[80]</sup>

In December 2017 Inslee awarded \$6.4 million in grant funding for apprenticeships and career connections to 29,000 youth in 11 communities.<sup>[81]</sup> He called this initiative Career Connect Washington (<https://careerconnectwa.org/>). It includes a Task Force and several prominent stakeholder groups including Alaska Airlines, Amazon, Boeing, Microsoft, and Kaiser Permanente. Career Connect Washington has established new apprenticeship opportunities, including the Aerospace Joint Apprenticeship Committee (<https://www.thenewstribune.com/news/local/education/article143777889.html>)'s registered Youth Apprenticeship program for high school students.<sup>[82][83]</sup>

Inslee served as chair of the Democratic Governors Association for the 2018 election cycle,<sup>[84]</sup> in which Democrats gained seven net governorships nationwide.<sup>[85]</sup>

In December 2018, Inslee announced new legislation aimed at reducing the state's carbon emissions over approximately two decades. It would effectively require Washington utilities to end the use of fossil fuels by mid-century, making Washington "adopt a clean fuel standard", "promote electric and low-emission vehicles", and "provide incentives to renovate existing buildings to reduce" emissions.<sup>[86]</sup>

In January 2019, Inslee said he would provide an expedited process for approximately 3,500 people convicted of small-time cannabis possession to apply for and receive pardons.<sup>[87]</sup>

In March and April 2020, Inslee ordered significant social distancing measures statewide, including banning large events, a stay-at-home order, and the closing of all schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>[88]</sup>

On June 8, 2020, in the wake of protests over police brutality, a group of protesters established the Capitol Hill Autonomous Zone (also known as the Zone or the CHAZ) in Seattle.<sup>[89]</sup> The Zone prides itself on offering free food and being free of police.<sup>[90]</sup> President Donald Trump condemned the Zone, saying that Seattle had been taken over by anarchists, and called on Inslee and the mayor of Seattle to "take back" the neighborhood from protesters.<sup>[91]</sup> Inslee responded that he was unaware of the Zone's existence, but called on Trump to "stay out of Washington State's business".<sup>[92][93]</sup>

## 2020 presidential campaign

---

Throughout 2018, speculation rose that Inslee might run for President of the United States in the 2020 election. He garnered national attention because of Washington v. Trump, a lawsuit challenging the Trump Administration's order to ban people from seven Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States.<sup>[94][76]</sup> While Inslee was chair of the Democratic Governors Association, Democrats gained seven net governorships in the 2018 gubernatorial elections, further propelling him into the national spotlight and fueling speculation that he would run.<sup>[85]</sup> Inslee cited climate change as his primary motivation for running, strongly criticizing the Trump Administration's policies.<sup>[95]</sup>

In January 2019, reports surfaced that Inslee was beginning to form an exploratory committee, the first step in a campaign.<sup>[96][97][98]</sup> Inslee was a dark-horse candidate; initially, he was rarely included in polling for the primary, was not well known outside Washington, and made few trips to early primary states such as Iowa and New Hampshire. But he pointed to former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Bill Clinton, calling them "pretty much unknown governors of small states" and adding, "this is a wide-open field. No one has a lock on this. No one has a total crystal ball as to what the nation wants."<sup>[95]</sup>

Inslee announced his candidacy for president on March 1, 2019, saying he would focus on combating climate change.<sup>[99]</sup> His campaign requested a debate focused on climate change. The Democratic National Committee denied the request, but 53 of its voting members wrote an open letter protesting that decision.<sup>[100][101]</sup>

Facing poor polling numbers and seeing no path to victory, Inslee announced the suspension of his campaign on The Rachel Maddow Show on August 21, 2019,<sup>[102][103]</sup> and announced the following day that he would run for a third term as governor in the 2020 election.<sup>[60]</sup> Inslee endorsed Joe Biden for the presidency on April 22, 2020.<sup>[104]</sup>



Inslee declaring his candidacy for president



## Electoral history

---

Date	Position	Status	Opponent	Result	Vote share	Opponent vote share
1988	WA Representative	Open seat		Elected		
1990	WA Representative	Incumbent		Re-elected		
1992	U.S. Representative	Open seat	Doc Hastings (R)	Elected	51%	49%
1994	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Doc Hastings (R)	Defeated	47%	53%
1996	WA Governor	Open seat primary	Gary Locke (D), others	Defeated	10%	
1998	U.S. Representative	Challenger	Rick White (R)	Elected	50%	44%
2000	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Dan McDonald (R)	Re-elected	55%	43%
2002	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Joe Marine (R)	Re-elected	56%	41%
2004	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Randy Eastwood (R)	Re-elected	62%	36%
2006	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Larry W. Ishmael (R)	Re-elected	68%	32%
2008	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	Larry W. Ishmael (R)	Re-elected	68%	32%
2010	U.S. Representative	Incumbent	James Watkins (R)	Re-elected	57%	43%
2012	WA Governor	Open seat	Rob McKenna (R)	Elected	51%	49%
2016	WA Governor	Incumbent	Bill Bryant (R)	Re-elected	54%	46%

## Works

- Jay Inslee and Bracken Hendricks, *Apollo's Fire: Igniting America's Clean Energy Economy*, Island Press (October 1, 2007), ISBN 978-1-59726-175-3

## References

1. Long, Katherine (October 14, 2014). "Governor's father, Frank Inslee, dies: teacher, coach, counselor" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/governorfrankinsleedies-teacher-coach-counselor/>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved January 4, 2019.
2. Garber, Andrew (July 14, 2012). "Jay Inslee: Organized sports taught the importance of teamwork" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/jay-inslee-organized-sports-taught-the-importance-of-teamwork/>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved January 4, 2019.
3. "2020 Democrats on Their Family History" (<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/us/politics/family-history-democratic-candidates.html>). The New York Times. June 19, 2019. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Retrieved June 19, 2019.

4. Gutman, David (March 1, 2019). "Jay Inslee's Political Career: From small-town, part-time prosecutor to presidential candidate" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/jay-inslees-political-career-from-part-time-small-town-prosecutor-to-presidential-candidate/>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved August 29, 2019.
5. "Inslee shaped by experience as a high school athlete" (<https://www.king5.com/article/news/politics/inslee-shaped-by-experience-as-a-high-school-athlete/281-330698283>). King5. October 10, 2012. Retrieved January 4, 2019.
6. "Game roster: KIRO vs. Team Inslee" (<http://mynorthwest.com/73456/game-roster-kiro-vs-team-inslee/>). KIRO Radio. November 6, 2013. Retrieved January 5, 2019.
7. Welch, Craig (August 25, 2012). "Inslee's political career took off as Democrat in GOP territory" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/inslees-political-career-took-off-as-democrat-in-gop-territory/>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved January 7, 2019.
8. Raftery, Isolde (June 2012). "Jay Inslee's uphill battle" (<https://www.seattlebusinessmag.com/article/jay-inslees-uphill-battle>). Seattle Business Magazine. Retrieved December 31, 2018.
9. "State of Washington, Members of the Legislature, 1989-2005" (<http://govinfo.askcarlos.com/wastate/legislators1895-2005.pdf>) (PDF). Retrieved August 29, 2019.
10. "WA State House District 14 Seat 2 - Blanket Primary Race - Sep 20, 1988" (<http://www.ourcampaigns.com/RaceDetail.html?RaceID=533647>). Our Campaigns. Retrieved September 11, 2012.
11. "WA State House District 14 Seat 2 Race - Nov 08, 1988" (<http://www.ourcampaigns.com/RaceDetail.html?RaceID=407097>). Our Campaigns. Retrieved September 11, 2012.
12. "WA State House District 14 Seat 2 Race - Nov 06, 1990" (<http://www.ourcampaigns.com/RaceDetail.html?RaceID=325303>). Our Campaigns. Retrieved September 11, 2012.
13. Yakima Herald-Republic, June 11, 1989.
14. "HB 1022 - 1991-92" (<https://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1022&Year=1991>). Washington State Legislature. Retrieved March 4, 2019.
15. "Millions for Migrant Housing Gets Nod" (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=oaJUAAAIBAJ&pg=6070,4754598&dq=jay+inslee&hl=en>). news.google.com. Ellensburg Daily Record. February 15, 1989. Retrieved January 14, 2020.
16. Ammons, Dave (May 31, 1989). "House Sets Up Showdown on Branch Campuses" (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=4YxfAAAIBAJ&pg=3090,5038870&dq=jay+inslee&hl=en>). Lewiston Morning Tribune. Retrieved January 14, 2020.
17. Schaefer, David (August 27, 1992). "Primary Focus: Governor -- Morrison Takes High Road -- Congressman Hopes It Leads All The Way To State Capital" (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsource.com/archive/?date=19920827&slug=1509537>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved August 29, 2019.
18. Weigel, David; Janes, Chelsea; Wagner, John (March 1, 2020). "Washington Gov. Jay Inslee joins 2020 Democratic presidential field" ([https://www.washingtonpost.com/powerpost/washington-gov-jay-inslee-joins-2020-democratic-presidential-field/2019/03/01/d44e2366-0e9b-11e9-84fc-d58c33d6c8c7\\_story.html?noredirect=on](https://www.washingtonpost.com/powerpost/washington-gov-jay-inslee-joins-2020-democratic-presidential-field/2019/03/01/d44e2366-0e9b-11e9-84fc-d58c33d6c8c7_story.html?noredirect=on)). The Washington Post. Retrieved August 29, 2019.
19. Postman, Soriano, David, Barbara (November 29, 1995). "Former Rep. Jay Inslee Joins Governor's Race" (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsource.com/archive/?date=19951129&slug=2155065>). Seattle Times. Retrieved June 30, 2011.
20. <https://www.governor.wa.gov/news-media/jobs-water-and-fish-governor-inslee-introduces-yakima-river-basin-bill-protect-job>
21. Inslee Sticks To Campaign Game Plan -- Message Attempts To Boost His Profile (<http://community.seattletimes.nwsource.com/archive/?date=19960903&slug=2347250>). September 3, 1996.
22. H.R.1690: To authorize certain elements of the Yakima River Basin Water Enhancement Project, and for other purposes (<https://www.congress.gov/bill/103rd-congress/house-bill/1690>)
23. "Ellensburg Daily Record - Google News Archive Search" (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=GVdUAAAIBAJ&pg=6322,438162&dq=jay+inslee+committee&hl=en>). google.com.

24. "WA Governor - All Party Primary Race - Sep 17, 1996" (<http://www.ourcampaigns.com/RaceDetail.html?RaceID=18378>). Our Campaigns. Retrieved September 11, 2012.

25. Rosenthal, Brian M. (September 6, 2012). "Inslee-Clinton fundraiser almost sold out, boasts excited campaign" (<http://blogs.seattletimes.com/politicsnorthwest/2012/09/06/inslee-clinton-fundraiser-almost-sold-out-boasts-excited-campaign/>). The Seattle Times. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

26. Kaji, Mina; Szabo, Christine (August 21, 2019). "Jay Inslee: Everything you need to know about the former 2020 presidential candidate" (<https://abcnews.go.com/Politics/jay-inslee/story?id=61305329>). ABC News. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

27. Bolz, Dan (October 11, 1998). "Candidates Are Held Hostage by Scandal" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/special/clinton/stories/campaign101198.htm>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

28. Christie, Tim (November 5, 1998). "ELECTION '98: White, Inslee see different reasons for result" ([http://products.kitsapsun.com/archive/1998/11-05/0086\\_election\\_98\\_white\\_inslee\\_see\\_d.html](http://products.kitsapsun.com/archive/1998/11-05/0086_election_98_white_inslee_see_d.html)). Kitsap Sun. Retrieved January 14, 2019.

29. "Democrat Inslee bests incumbent White for Washington House seat" (<https://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1998/11/03/election/house/washington.cd1/>). CNN. November 4, 1998. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

30. "The 2000 Campaign: Washington State Primary Vote Bolsters House Democrat G.O.P. Saw As Vulnerable" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2000/10/02/us/2000-campaign-washington-state-primary-vote-bolsters-house-democrat-gop-saw.html>). *The New York Times*. October 2, 2000. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

31. "Inslee challengers look to curb spending" (<https://www.bainbridgerefview.com/news/inslee-challengers-look-to-curb-spending/>). Bainbridge Island Review. July 15, 2010. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

32. Inslee Won't Run For Governor ([http://www.seattlepi.com/local/138758\\_governor09.html](http://www.seattlepi.com/local/138758_governor09.html)), Joel Connelly, Seattle Post Intelligencer, September 8, 2003.

33. "Campaign Funding Sources" (<http://maplight.org/us-congress/legislator/297-jay-inslee>). *Inslee Contributions Illuminated*. maplight.org. Retrieved June 30, 2011.

34. Reed, Sam. "Congressional District 1" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110321001943/http://vote.wa.gov/Elections/WEI/Results.aspx?ElectionID=37&JurisdictionTypeID=3&JurisdictionID=103&ViewMode=Results>). 2010 Election Results. Washington Secretary of State. Archived from the original (<http://vote.wa.gov/Elections/WEI/Results.aspx?ElectionID=37&JurisdictionTypeID=3&JurisdictionID=103&ViewMode=Results>) on March 21, 2011. Retrieved June 29, 2011.

35. "The Seattle Times: Tech Tracks" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20071118135626/http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/techtracks/archives/2007/03/inslee\\_bill\\_would\\_push\\_fcc\\_on\\_white\\_space\\_decision.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20071118135626/http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/techtracks/archives/2007/03/inslee_bill_would_push_fcc_on_white_space_decision.html)). nwsource.com. Archived from the original ([http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/techtracks/archives/2007/03/inslee\\_bill\\_would\\_push\\_fcc\\_on\\_white\\_space\\_decision.html](http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/techtracks/archives/2007/03/inslee_bill_would_push_fcc_on_white_space_decision.html)) on November 18, 2007.

36. "Jay Inslee, with Climate Change Agenda, Running for President" (<https://www.mercurynews.com/2019/03/01/jay-inslee-climate-change-democrat-president/>). The Mercury News. March 1, 2019. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

37. Friend of the National Parks Award Winners ([http://www.npca.org/media\\_center/press\\_releases/2001/page-27598936.html](http://www.npca.org/media_center/press_releases/2001/page-27598936.html)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20081121111738/http://www.npca.org/media\\_center/press\\_releases/2001/page-27598936.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20081121111738/http://www.npca.org/media_center/press_releases/2001/page-27598936.html)) November 21, 2008, at the Wayback Machine. National Parks Conservation Association, February 15, 2001

38. Broder, John M. (March 9, 2011). "At House E.P.A. Hearing, Both Sides Claim Science" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/09/science/earth/09climate.html>). *The New York Times*. p. 17. Retrieved January 22, 2017.

39. "New Apollo Project can help us unplug our need for oil" ([http://www.seattlepi.com/opinion/100516\\_in\\_slee19.shtml](http://www.seattlepi.com/opinion/100516_in_slee19.shtml)). seattlepi.com.

40. Inslee articles at the Apollo Alliance web page ([http://www.apolloalliance.org/resources\\_100mpg.php](http://www.apolloalliance.org/resources_100mpg.php)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20081126233311/http://www.apolloalliance.org/resources\\_100mpg.php](https://web.archive.org/web/20081126233311/http://www.apolloalliance.org/resources_100mpg.php)) November 26, 2008, at the Wayback Machine
41. Wing, Nick (March 9, 2011). "Jay Inslee: Republicans Suffer From 'Allergy To Science And Scientists'" ([https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/03/09/jay-inslee-gop-allergy-science\\_n\\_833404.html](https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2011/03/09/jay-inslee-gop-allergy-science_n_833404.html)). *Huffpost Politics*. The Huffington Post. Retrieved July 1, 2011.
42. Associated Press, Bill calls for Gonzales impeachment inquiry ([https://www.latimes.com/news/nation\\_world/politics/la-na-impeach1aug01,1,130274.story?coll=la-news-politics-national&track=crosspromo](https://www.latimes.com/news/nation_world/politics/la-na-impeach1aug01,1,130274.story?coll=la-news-politics-national&track=crosspromo)), *Los Angeles Times*, August 1, 2007
43. "Flashback | Political football now Inslee's game ([http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/highschoolsports/2003867146\\_flashback04.html](http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/highschoolsports/2003867146_flashback04.html)), *Seattle Times*, September 4, 2007.
44. Daly, Matthew (October 8, 2009). "Local News | Lawmakers play hoops with Obama at White House | Seattle Times Newspaper" ([http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2010027342\\_apusobamabasketballcongress.html](http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2010027342_apusobamabasketballcongress.html)). *Seattletimes.nwsource.com*. Retrieved August 29, 2010.
45. "Final Vote Results for Roll Call 165" (<http://clerk.house.gov/evs/2010/roll165.xml>). Clerk of the US House of Representatives. March 21, 2010. Retrieved March 4, 2019.
46. "Congress Votes on Libya" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20110701094839/http://www.opencongress.org/people/show/400193\\_Jay\\_Inslee](https://web.archive.org/web/20110701094839/http://www.opencongress.org/people/show/400193_Jay_Inslee)). *Inslee Supports Adventure in Libya*. OpenCongress.org. Archived from the original ([http://www.opencongress.org/people/show/400193\\_jay\\_inslee](http://www.opencongress.org/people/show/400193_jay_inslee)) on July 1, 2011. Retrieved July 1, 2011.
47. Inslee For Interior Secretary? ([http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/politicsnorthwest/2008/10/31/inslee\\_for\\_interior\\_secretary.html](http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/politicsnorthwest/2008/10/31/inslee_for_interior_secretary.html)) Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20090126133645/http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/politicsnorthwest/2008/10/31/inslee\\_for\\_interior\\_secretary.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20090126133645/http://blog.seattletimes.nwsource.com/politicsnorthwest/2008/10/31/inslee_for_interior_secretary.html)) January 26, 2009, at the Wayback Machine *Seattle Times*, October 31, 2008
48. Obama's Energy Department ([http://newsweek.washingtonpost.com/postglobal/energywire/2008/11/obamas\\_energy\\_department.html](http://newsweek.washingtonpost.com/postglobal/energywire/2008/11/obamas_energy_department.html)) *Newsweek/Washington Post EnergyWire*, Steve Mufson, November 6, 2008
49. Song, Kyung M. (March 20, 2012). "Inslee leaving U.S. House but still eligible for pension" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/inslee-leaving-us-house-but-still-eligible-for-pension/>). *The Seattle Times*. Retrieved December 31, 2018.
50. Inslee Announces Run For Governor (<http://kuow.org/program.php?id=23805>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111015020823/http://kuow.org/program.php?id=23805>) October 15, 2011, at the Wayback Machine, Liz Jones, KUOW, June 28, 2011.
51. Inslee takes strong lead, but McKenna won't concede ([http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2019621861\\_elexgovernor07m.html](http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2019621861_elexgovernor07m.html)), Jim Brunner, *Seattle Times*, November 7, 2012.
52. Reed, Sam. "WA STATE Gubernatorial results" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130223191448/http://sos.wa.gov/>). WA STATE SEC OF STATE. Archived from the original (<http://sos.wa.gov>) on February 23, 2013.
53. Jenkins, Austin (December 9, 2015). "Inslee Vs. Bryant: A Preview Of The 2016 Washington Gubernatorial Face-Off" (<https://www.nwnewsnetwork.org/post/inslee-vs-bryant-preview-2016-washington-gubernatorial-face>). NW News Network. Retrieved January 14, 2020.
54. Wissel, Paula (November 8, 2016). "Gov. Jay Inslee Defeats Bill Bryant To Win Second Term" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/washington-governor-jay-inslee-bill-bryant/>). KNKX News. Retrieved January 14, 2020.
55. "Wash. Governor Inslee wins second term" (<https://www.king5.com/article/news/politics/wash-governor-inslee-wins-second-term/281-348472289>). KING5. November 9, 2016. Retrieved January 5, 2019.
56. "Inslee defeats Bryant in Wash. Governor race" (<https://www.kxly.com/inslee-defeats-bryant-in-wash-governor-race/>). KXLY. November 9, 2016. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

57. Oxley, Dyer (August 23, 2019). "What will they do now that Jay Inslee is running for governor again?" (<https://mynorthwest.com/1488696/constantine-ferguson-franz-governor-inslee/?>). MYNorthwest. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

58. Kruse, Brandi (August 20, 2019). "It's decision time for Washington Governor Jay Inslee" (<https://q13fox.com/2019/08/20/its-decision-time-for-washington-governor-jay-inslee/>). Q13 FOX. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

59. Gottlieb, Paul (May 2, 2019). "If Jay Inslee leaves governor job, AG Bob Ferguson may run" (<https://www.heraldn.com/northwest/if-jay-inslee-leaves-governor-job-ag-bob-ferguson-may-run/>). Everett Herald. Retrieved January 14, 2019.

60. Santucci, Jeanine (August 22, 2019). "Jay Inslee begins campaign for 3rd term as governor after dropping out of presidential race" (<https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/2019/08/22/jay-inslee-seek-3rd-washington-governor-term-after-ending-2020-bid/2087537001/>). USA Today. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

61. Hill, Kip (August 22, 2019). "Gov. Jay Inslee announces re-election bid; AG Bob Ferguson also will seek re-election" (<https://www.spokesman.com/stories/2019/aug/22/gov-jay-inslee-announces-re-election-bid-ag-bob-fe/>). The Spokesman-Review. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

62. Jennings, Nicole (September 12, 2019). "Gubernatorial candidate Joshua Freed walks a middle line for homelessness" (<https://mynorthwest.com/1509750/dori-joshua-freed/>). KIRO Radio. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

63. "Former Bothell mayor announces gubernatorial run" (<https://www.king5.com/article/news/local/former-bothell-mayor-announces-gubernatorial-run/281-5c792fb2-a48a-487d-afe2-d4aff379034c>). KING5. September 6, 2019. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

64. "Washington Gov. Jay Inslee calls second special session" ([http://www.oregonlive.com/politics/index.ssf/2013/06/washington\\_gov\\_jay\\_inslee\\_call\\_1.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/politics/index.ssf/2013/06/washington_gov_jay_inslee_call_1.html)). Oregon Live. June 11, 2013.

65. Baker, Mike (June 29, 2013). "A look inside Washington state's \$33.6 billion budget plan" (<https://komonews.com/news/local/a-look-inside-washington-states-336-billion-budget-plan-11-20-2015>). KOMO News. Retrieved January 14, 2020.

66. "Washington Gov. Jay Inslee signs estate tax fix into law" ([http://www.oregonlive.com/politics/index.ssf/2013/06/washington\\_gov\\_jay\\_inslee\\_sign.html](http://www.oregonlive.com/politics/index.ssf/2013/06/washington_gov_jay_inslee_sign.html)). Oregon Live. June 13, 2013.

67. Burns, Alexander. "DGA appoints leaders for 2014" (<http://www.politico.com/story/2013/12/dga-appoints-leaders-for-2014-100877.html?hp=1>). Politico. Retrieved December 9, 2013.

68. Kim, Hana (January 4, 2014). "Governor Inslee says Boeing deal could open new industrial plateau" (<http://q13fox.com/2014/01/04/governor-inslee-says-boeing-deal-could-open-new-industrial-plateau/#axzz2pVAPMUv4>). Q13 Fox.

69. "Boeing pact with Machinists union called turning point for labor" (<http://triblive.com/business/headlines/5360816-74/boeing-union-state#axzz2pVAQFg9d>). TribLive. January 4, 2014.

70. "Inslee halts executions in state while he is governor" ([http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2022883256\\_deathpenaltyinsleexml.html](http://seattletimes.com/html/localnews/2022883256_deathpenaltyinsleexml.html)). The Seattle Times. February 11, 2014. Retrieved February 12, 2014.

71. "Washington state to suspend death penalty by governor's moratorium" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/feb/11/washington-state-death-penalty-governor-inslee-suspends>). The Guardian. February 11, 2014. Retrieved February 12, 2014.

72. O'Sullivan, Joseph (January 9, 2017). "State lawmakers face tough fight over education funding as legislative session opens" (<http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/state-lawmakers-face-to-ugh-fight-over-education-funding-as-legislative-session-opens/>). The Seattle Times. p. B1. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

73. Burns, Alexander (January 30, 2017). "Legal Challenges Mount Against Trump's Travel Ban" ([https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/legal-challenges-mount-against-trumps-travel-ban.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/01/30/us/legal-challenges-mount-against-trumps-travel-ban.html?_r=0)). The New York Times. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

74. Burns, Alexander (February 4, 2017). "[How Washington State Upended Trump's Travel Ban](https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/04/us/trump-travel-ban-washington-seattle-ferguson.html)" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/02/04/us/trump-travel-ban-washington-seattle-ferguson.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

75. Dolan, Maura; Kaleem, Jaweed (February 16, 2017). "[Trump says he will issue a new order after a 'very bad decision' blocked his initial travel ban](https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-travel-executive-order-20170216-story.html)" (<https://www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-travel-executive-order-20170216-story.html>). *The Los Angeles Times*. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

76. Brunner, Jim (February 21, 2017). "[Jay Inslee for president? Governor's profile is on the rise](http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/inslees-profile-lifted-with-states-legal-victories-on-immigration/)" (<http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/inslees-profile-lifted-with-states-legal-victories-on-immigration/>). *The Seattle Times*. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

77. La Corte, Rachel (June 12, 2018). "[No end in sight as Washington lawmakers edge toward a third special session](http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2017/may/23/washington-legislatures-first-special-session-ends/)" (<http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2017/may/23/washington-legislatures-first-special-session-ends/>). *The Seattle Times*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

78. Camden, Jim (July 1, 2017). "[Legislature passes \\$43.7 billion budget, and taxes to pay for it; Inslee signs before midnight](http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2017/jun/30/437-billion-washington-budget-begins-push-through/)" (<http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2017/jun/30/437-billion-washington-budget-begins-push-through/>). *Spokesman-Review*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

79. Brand, Natalie; Graf, Heather (July 20, 2017). "[Washington lawmakers adjourn with no capital budget](https://www.king5.com/article/news/politics/washington-lawmakers-adjourn-with-no-capital-budget/281-458374474)" (<https://www.king5.com/article/news/politics/washington-lawmakers-adjourn-with-no-capital-budget/281-458374474>). *King5*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

80. Santos, Melissa (June 27, 2017). "[Threat of shutdown looms as Legislature heads into triple overtime over budget](https://www.thenewstribune.com/news/politics-government/article157434149.html)" (<https://www.thenewstribune.com/news/politics-government/article157434149.html>). *The News Tribune*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

81. "[Inslee awards \\$6 million to create apprenticeship and career connections for 29,000 youth in 11 communities](https://medium.com/wagovernor/inslee-awards-6-4-129c4de96df3)" (<https://medium.com/wagovernor/inslee-awards-6-4-129c4de96df3>). *Medium*. December 8, 2017.

82. "[Career Connected Washington Task Force](http://www.wtb.wa.gov/careerconnectwa.asp)" (<http://www.wtb.wa.gov/careerconnectwa.asp>). *Workforce Training & Education Board*.

83. "[Washington voters don't think schools prepare kids for careers. The state is trying to change that!](http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/washington-voters-dont-think-schools-prepare-kids-for-careers-the-state-is-trying-to-change-that/)" (<http://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/washington-voters-dont-think-schools-prepare-kids-for-careers-the-state-is-trying-to-change-that/>). *The Seattle Times*. October 31, 2018. Retrieved November 16, 2018.

84. "[Washington governor elected next DGA chair](http://www.mycolumbiabasin.com/2017/12/04/washington-governor-elected-next-dga-chair)" ([http://www.mycolumbiabasin.com/2017/12/04/washington-governor-elected-next-dga-chair/](http://www.mycolumbiabasin.com/2017/12/04/washington-governor-elected-next-dga-chair)). *My Columbia Basin*. December 4, 2017. Retrieved December 5, 2017.

85. Dovere, Edward-Isaac (January 2, 2019). "[Jay Inslee Is Betting He Can Win the Presidency on Climate Change](https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/01/washington-governor-jay-inslee-running-president/579217)" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/01/washington-governor-jay-inslee-running-president/579217>). *The Atlantic*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

86. Wilson, Reid. "[Washington governor plans major climate initiatives](https://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/420611-washington-governor-plans-major-climate-initiatives)" (<https://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/420611-washington-governor-plans-major-climate-initiatives>). *The Hill*. Retrieved December 11, 2018.

87. "[Washington Gov. Inslee to pardon thousands convicted of marijuana possession](https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/legal-pot/washington-gov-inslee-pardon-thousands-convicted-marijuana-possessor-n954981)" (<https://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/legal-pot/washington-gov-inslee-pardon-thousands-convicted-marijuana-possessor-n954981>). *NBC News*. Retrieved January 5, 2019.

88. "[Inslee extends 'Stay Home, Stay Healthy' through May 4 | Governor Jay Inslee](https://www.governor.wa.gov/news-media/inslee-extends-stay-home-stay-healthy-through-may-4)" (<https://www.governor.wa.gov/news-media/inslee-extends-stay-home-stay-healthy-through-may-4>). *www.governor.wa.gov*. Retrieved April 10, 2020.

89. "[The Seattle Times - "Welcome to the Capitol Hill Autonomous Zone, where Seattle protesters gather without police"](https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/welcome-to-the-capitol-hill-autonomous-zone-where-seattle-protesters-gather-without-police/)" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/welcome-to-the-capitol-hill-autonomous-zone-where-seattle-protesters-gather-without-police/>)

90. "[The New York Times - "Free Food, Free Speech and Free of Police: Inside Seattle's 'Autonomous Zone'"](https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/11/us/seattle-autonomous-zone.html)" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/11/us/seattle-autonomous-zone.html>)

91. Politico - "Trump lashes out at Inslee, Seattle mayor over protesters' 'autonomous zone'" (<https://www.politico.com/news/2020/06/11/trump-seattle-protests-jay-inslee-313278>)

92. The Washington Examiner - "Jay Inslee on Seattle's police-free zone: 'That's news to me'" (<https://www.washingtonexaminer.com/news/jay-inslee-on-seattles-police-free-zone-thats-news-to-me>)

93. The Hill - "Inslee calls on Trump to 'stay out of Washington state's business'" (<https://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/502241-inslee-calls-on-trump-to-stay-out-of-washington-states-business>)

94. Wang, Amy B. (February 5, 2017). "How Washington state became the epicenter of resistance to Trump's agenda" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2017/02/05/how-washington-state-became-the-epicenter-of-resistance-to-trumps-agenda/>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved February 21, 2017.

95. Brunner, Jim (December 6, 2018). "Gov. Jay Inslee's new PAC raises \$112,000 as he 'actively' considers presidential run" (<https://www.seattletimes.com/seattle-news/politics/gov-jay-inslees-new-pac-raises-112000-as-he-actively-considers-presidential-run/>). *Seattle Times*. Retrieved December 7, 2018.

96. Kroll, Andy (January 2, 2019). "Jay Inslee, the 'Climate Candidate,' Joins the 2020 Race" (<https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-news/jay-inslee-2020-774051/>). *Rolling Stone*. Retrieved January 3, 2019.

97. Dovere, Edward-Isaac (January 2, 2019). "Jay Inslee Is Betting He Can Win the Presidency on Climate Change" (<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2019/01/washington-governor-jay-inslee-running-president/579217/>). *The Atlantic*. Retrieved January 2, 2019.

98. "Jay Inslee Is Running For President — You Know, the Governor of Washington" (<https://www.nationalreview.com/corner/jay-inslee-is-running-for-president-governor-of-washington/>). *National Review*. January 2, 2019. Retrieved January 2, 2019.

99. "CNN - Breaking News, Latest News and Videos" ([http://m.cnn.com/en/article/h\\_938905d87233bde443acdaa78523780d](http://m.cnn.com/en/article/h_938905d87233bde443acdaa78523780d)). *m.cnn.com*. Retrieved March 1, 2019.

00. Sullivan, Kate (June 5, 2019). "Inslee: DNC rejecting climate change debate is "extremely disappointing"" (<https://www.cnn.com/2019/06/05/politics/jay-inslee-climate-change-cnntv/index.html>). *CNN*.

01. Rummier, Orion (June 8, 2019). "53 DNC members protest rejection of Jay Inslee's climate change debate" (<https://wwwaxios.com/53-voting-dnc-members-protest-rejection-jay-inslees-climate-change-debate-4274c1fc-eae4-4d88-9757-f62ad3200667.html>). *Axios*. Retrieved June 8, 2019.

02. "Jay Inslee, governor who centered climate change in presidential race, drops out of the contest" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2019/08/22/jay-inslee-governor-who-centered-climate-change-presidential-race-drops-out-contest/>). *The Washington Post*. Retrieved August 22, 2019.

03. David Roberts (August 21, 2019). "Jay Inslee, exiting the presidential race, reflects on his campaign" (<https://www.vox.com/energy-and-environment/2019/8/21/20826258/jay-inslee-presidential-exit-interview>). *Vox*. Retrieved August 21, 2019.

04. Burns, Alexander (April 22, 2020). "Jay Inslee Endorses Biden, Citing Private Conversations on Climate Policy" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/22/us/politics/jay-inslee-endorses-biden.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved July 19, 2020.

## External links

- Governor Jay Inslee (<http://www.governor.wa.gov/>) official website from the Government of the State of Washington
- Jay Inslee for Governor (<https://jayinslee.com/>) campaign website
- Jay Inslee ([https://curlie.org/Regional/North\\_America/United\\_States/Washington/Government/Executive/Governor\\_Jay\\_Inslee](https://curlie.org/Regional/North_America/United_States/Washington/Government/Executive/Governor_Jay_Inslee)) at Curlie
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay\\_Inslee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_Inslee)

- [Biography](http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=I000026) (<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=I000026>) at the [Biographical Directory of the United States Congress](#)
- [Profile](https://www.votesmart.org/candidate/27125) (<https://www.votesmart.org/candidate/27125>) at Vote Smart
- [Appearances](https://www.c-span.org/person/?jayinslee) (<https://www.c-span.org/person/?jayinslee>) on C-SPAN
- [Governor Jay Inslee](http://www.jayinslee.us/) (<http://www.jayinslee.us/>) expired election website.

U.S. House of Representatives			
Preceded by <a href="#">Sid Morrison</a>	<a href="#">Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Washington's 4th congressional district</a> 1993–1995		Succeeded by <a href="#">Doc Hastings</a>
Preceded by <a href="#">Rick White</a>	<a href="#">Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Washington's 1st congressional district</a> 1999–2012		Succeeded by <a href="#">Suzan DelBene</a>
Party political offices			
Preceded by <a href="#">Christine Gregoire</a>	<a href="#">Democratic nominee for Governor of Washington</a> 2012, 2016, 2020		Most recent
Preceded by <a href="#">Dan Malloy</a>	<a href="#">Chair of the Democratic Governors Association</a> 2017–2018		Succeeded by <a href="#">Gina Raimondo</a>
Political offices			
Preceded by <a href="#">Christine Gregoire</a>	<a href="#">Governor of Washington</a> 2013–present		Incumbent
U.S. order of precedence (ceremonial)			
Preceded by <a href="#">Mike Pence as Vice President</a>	<a href="#">Order of Precedence of the United States</a> Within Washington		Succeeded by <a href="#">Mayor of city in which event is held</a>
			Succeeded by <a href="#">Otherwise Nancy Pelosi as Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives</a>
Preceded by <a href="#">Steve Bullock as Governor of Montana</a>	<a href="#">Order of Precedence of the United States</a> Outside Washington		Succeeded by <a href="#">Brad Little as Governor of Idaho</a>

Retrieved from "[https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jay\\_Inslee&oldid=979830642](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jay_Inslee&oldid=979830642)"

This page was last edited on 23 September 2020, at 01:27 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a

non-profit organization.